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These brief notes will, it is hoped, suffice to rouse interest in Dr. Sarasin's book, and specialists will welcome even more heartily his forthcoming monograph on *Nova Caledonia*.

ROBERT H. LOWIE

Contributions to the Ethnography of Micronesia. AKIRA MATSUMURA.

(Journal of the College of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo, vol. XL, art. 7, 1918). 174 pp., 36 pls., 72 text figs.

The author of this paper was one of a party of Japanese scientists dispatched by the Imperial University of Tokyo in 1915 to the Micronesian islands which Japan had recently taken possession of. The party sailed in a government vessel, and made short visits to a few of the most important islands, *i. e.*, Yap, Truk, Palau, Kusaie, Ponapé, Jaluit, and Saipan. The whole voyage occupied only 64 days, including a trip to Fiji. The author, however, had the aid of two assistants, and obtained what information he could from the Japanese officials in the islands.

The discussion is limited almost entirely to the material culture of the islanders. These he divides into two main groups, an eastern and a western, and takes up under each division the main elements of their culture, such as clothing and ornament, food, household utensils, dwellings, weapons, etc. Comparisons are made between the different islands visited, and the older writers are often drawn on to fill out descriptions when the objects formerly used have disappeared. The paper gives a fair idea of the present condition of the natives, and interesting comparisons between some of the principal islands. Though the quotations from earlier writers are frequent, the reader is often referred to them for detailed descriptions, not only of the things which have disappeared but even of many objects still in use, such as houses and boats.

The work is useful as a general summary of the material culture and for its comparative treatment of different islands. The author also makes numerous comparisons with Polynesia, Melanesia and the Malay Archipelago, and believes that Micronesia has many things in common with these regions. On both physical and ethnographical grounds he regards the natives of Micronesia as "an admixture of various neighboring tribes" and "as constituting a distinct race, the Micronesian, rather than a group belonging to another race."

The numerous text figures illustrate the objects described. There is one colored plate of a carved beam from a chief's house at Palau. Except one plate of various objects, all the others are from photographs of individual natives, groups, houses, and village scenes. Among others

there are some striking pictures of the large circular stone money of Yap. The photographs are clear and well reproduced. There is also a general map of Micronesia.

ALBERT B. LEWIS

MISCELLANEOUS

The German Element in Brazil. B. F. SCHAPPELLE. (Americana-Germanica Series, University of Pennsylvania, vol. XXVI, pp. 68.)

In view of the awakening interest in Spanish, Negro and French influences among the natives of the new world, the present publication of a study of Brazilian German seems of sufficient importance to deserve mention before anthropological readers. Whatever one's standpoint may be, Dr. Schappelle has made an interesting and instructive contribution to our knowledge of European colonization in South America. The paper undertakes to sum up the present state of knowledge, through existing literature and research in the field, concerning the German colonists of Brazil and their dialect. Historical and political facts are treated at equal length. The first German colony was founded in Bahia in 1818, in Minas Geraes in 1851, in Espirito Santo in 1827, in Paraná in 1829, in Santa Catharina in 1828, in Rio Grande do Sul in 1824. In the latter state the largest German population is found. The reason is attributed to the more favorable climatic conditions.

Making a liberal allowance for underestimates, one may regard the number 500,000 as representing the total number of citizens of German descent in Brazil today (1915)

out of a total Brazilian population of 23,000,000. Dr. Schappelle comments on the German peril "perigo alemão," expressing his idea of the same by the term "bugaboo." The German immigrants occupy fourth place in point of numbers for the period 1820 to 1915 (p. 22-23). Again he refers to the same matter by saying (p. 33)

The people regard themselves first as Brazilians, while according to their idea the retention and cultivation of their "Deutschthum" makes them better and more valuable Brazilian citizens, they carefully differentiate between "Deutschthum" and (to use their own expression) "Deutschländerthum."

To the anthropologist, however, the material given in the glossary (pp. 45-57) is more substantially satisfactory. Lists of classified terms are given. The discussion shows the mixture of Portuguese and Indian with the original language that one would anticipate by inference in the case of a people who settled in widely separated colonial nuclei. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the people here have developed a new